



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE following letter of Argus; which relates to the inscription recently discovered at Pentravoelas, and of which a fac-simile appeared in the last volume, is inserted, not because we assent implicitly to the propriety of his interpretation, but because, as he justly observes, a variety of conjectures may tend to elicit the truth; we cannot help premising, however, that ARGUS appears to be in error with respect to the letter in the first line, which he calls S., and which seems obviously to be an E., corresponding with the same character in other ancient inscriptions; and it deserves also to be noticed, that it bears no resemblance to the letter, acknowledged to be an S., in the word EJUS, in the last line.

II. INSCRIPTION AT PENTREVOELAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAMBRO-BRITON.

SIR,—IN the last volume of the CAMBRO-BRITON, page 410, there appeared a *fac-simile* of an Inscription discovered at Pentrevoelas, in Denbighshire. I was much gratified with the opinions of the two learned antiquarians on the subject.—P. B. W. decyphered it “*Brohomael*, or *Brochmael*, hic jacit et uxor ejus Canne;” but the letters I. A. T., at the commencement of the second line, were left out. Mr. W. O. Pughe added the three preceding letters to *Brohomael* (or it may be read *Brychmael*), which renders it *Brychymaeliat*; but, after all, the letter S., in the first line, is overlooked*. Independent of this, the word *Brychymaeliat*, which signifies a descendant of *Brychmael*, must be allowed to be rather too ambiguous, according to the simple and plain style of the ancient inscriptions. The Inscription, I grant, cannot, with certainty, be decyphered at this distance of time, without some information respecting the event; but, however, as reiterated conjectures sometimes bring out the truth, permit me to offer another to the list; “*Brych. o Mâslliat* hic jacit et uxor ejus Caune,”—*Broch* or *Brych*, an abbreviation of *Brychan*, and *Mâslliat*, probably a corruption of *Maesllwyd*. Hence the Inscription might be read—“Here lies Brychan of Mâsllwyd and his wife Caune;” and, as it has been a prevailing custom amongst the Welsh, from time immemorial, to be nominated after their places of residence, so far may this interpretation lead to a farther inquiry.

May, 1821.

ARGUS.